

Week, rests on the Dnieper at Gomel, about seventy miles from Chernoff, that a junction of the two armies would be effective should Denikin reach Gomel.

On the right flank the forces of Gen. Denikin have crossed the Dnieper at a 100 mile front. Everywhere the army is driving back the Bolsheviks.

In East Russia the Bolshevik forces are compelled to adopt purely defensive tactics owing to the great demands upon the Bolshevik effective elsewhere.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The entire left bank of the lower Dnieper is in the hands of the Russians under Gen. Avaloff-Bernhardt, says the *Reich Anzeiger* Mitau correspondent.

"The Letts," the correspondent adds, "are attacking Thorenberg from the right and causing heavy damage. Avaloff-Bernhardt is said to be sparing little. The left upper bank of the Dnieper River between Bastedon, Schoenberg, Friederichsdorf and the southern end of the Baltic Sea is in the hands of the Russian advance and the Lettish and Estonian troops.

"Riga's population is in desperate straits."

KOLCHAK HALTED BY RAINS IN EAST

Washington Heartened by Reports of Crushing Bolshevik Defeats.

Military Situation Unchanged Because of Weather.

By the Associated Press.

OMSK, Oct. 9 (delayed).—Siberian forces are holding the line of the Tobol River, except in the vicinity of Yalutorovsk and Kurgan, which are still in Bolshevik hands. The military situation has been virtually unchanged during the last week because of heavy rains and mud which have brought operations to a standstill.

The American Red Cross has undertaken to establish and administer quarantine stations along the Trans-Siberian Railroad in an effort to stamp out typhus, which is spreading at an alarming rate. This work was undertaken at the request of Admiral Kolchak.

The visit of Col. Rudolph Baillie Teusler, in charge of Red Cross work in Siberia, to Omsk has resulted in a plan of cooperation between the Russian civil and military authorities of the latter will assume the burden of keeping up not only proposed quarantine stations but hospitals already established. It is estimated that within two months stations will be in operation at principal strategic points.

Prisoners Red Cross.

In talking with Col. Teusler, Admiral Kolchak spoke words of highest praise for the work of the Red Cross in Siberia and asked that formal thanks be transmitted to Washington. He declared that, without the assistance and supplies which have been given, it would have been impossible to carry on the sanitary department of the army and give relief to civilians.

Col. Teusler reports having outfitted 10,000 beds in Russian hospitals, in addition to nine hospitals with 3,800 beds under the management of the Red Cross.

The All Russian Government has expressed to the United States its regret and indignation over the forcing of an American soldier, Corporal Benjamin Spelling, by Cosacks, word of which reached here recently. The Government in its communication deplored the act as that of irresponsible officers who were taking advantage of the present crisis in the Far East to avenge their personal grievances.

The Government is awaiting a report from Minister of Justice Teberg, who is visiting the front, and is investigating the case, to determine what further steps may be necessary.

The movement of the troops of Gen. Semenov, another of the Cosack leaders, eastward into the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway was unauthorized, the Government declares, and he has been ordered to retire.

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—The political situation in eastern Siberia is quiet after a month of rumors relative to plots and intrigues by Social Revolutionaries and Zernov groups for the overthrow of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All Russian Government. Many indications on behalf of the Government have, in fact, resulted.

The proclamation issued by Admiral Kolchak on September 15 embodied the same principles as the secret proclamation issued by Ivan Yakushev, President of the first Siberian Diet, on October 5. It is announced that the Zernov Congress, summoned by Admiral Kolchak, will act in an advisory capacity to the Council of Ministers.

United States Transport Sails.

The American army transport *Great Northern* sailed from New York October 17 with 100 officers and 1,400 enlisted men returning to the United States.

The International Railroad Commission is considering measures to cope with the problem of the shortage of railway cars for the Trans-Siberian Railway, which continues to be serious as winter approaches, owing to the long blocks upon the railroad and to the large number of freight cars and even passenger cars sidetracked at various points along the line and occupied as dwellings by refugees.

The line beyond Irkutsk is often blocked for days at a time, so that great numbers of cars are held inactive between terminals. It is estimated that 1,000 to 10,000 cars are occupied by refugees and kept out of service.

LITHUANIA TO OUST INVADERS.

Friendly Relations With Poland Desired, Says Premier.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—A despatch to the Lithuanian Press Bureau from Kovno says the Lithuanian Parliament reopened Wednesday with representatives of France, Great Britain, Latvia and Estonia present. The Premier declared it was his intention, as soon as possible, to convene a constituent assembly and endeavor to expel German, Polish and Russian invaders from Lithuania.

He said, however, that he desired friendly relations with the Polish people and Government, though without detriment to Lithuanian national interests.

WHAT THE DEUCE IS THIS MYSTERY OF THE YELLOW ROOM

Sport Lovers

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END OF RUSSIAN PROBLEM IS SEEN

Washington Heartened by Reports of Crushing Bolshevik Defeats.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Complete collapse of the Bolshevik power in Russia at last is imminent, according to officials here. The latest authentic news to the State Department brings the situation to a point where it may be said that the great Russian problem about which governments have despaired in on a fair road to settlement.

Scattered unofficial advice are reaching Washington ahead of despatches coming through American Government representatives, but aside from these the information received now shows that the armies of Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenitch are crushing Bolshevik resistance before them and that the combined efforts assure complete success.

General Yudenitch, according to official information, has captured Tarkovsk, the suburban home of the erstwhile Czar, which is only about 15 miles from Petrograd. The State Department has not yet heard of his having actually occupied Petrograd, but the presence of this force of some 60,000 well equipped troops so close to the city is taken to mean that Petrograd is lost to the Reds.

Driving on Moscow.

Meanwhile Gen. Denikin is driving straight for Moscow, having taken the important city of Orel. Admiral Kolchak is also driving toward Moscow by way of Samara, having captured Kurgan. The armies of Denikin and Kolchak are therefore converging toward Moscow, while Yudenitch already has Petrograd at his mercy. The fall of Cronstadt, the great naval base near Petrograd, regarded here as imminent, the Bolshevik fleet is understood to be assisting in this movement.

No comment is forthcoming from the State Department as to the effect the blockade of Bolshevik Russia, which is being carried on, but this is due, it is expected, to the fact that this phase of the campaign is being directed from Paris. It admittedly contributes toward ending all hope for the Lenin-Trotsky Government.

The understanding in diplomatic circles here is that a programme to restore Russia has already been decided upon by Kolchak and his followers the week ago. The plan is to call an all Russian popular or national assembly to determine the future form of government and arrange for proper representation of the Russian people.

There is small likelihood of dissension between Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenitch at the conclusion of the present campaign, according to diplomats, because arrangements have been made in advance to divide up the territory. It was agreed months ago that Kolchak would be first in line of procedure, Denikin second and Yudenitch third. Kolchak is commander in chief of all the Russian army, Denikin is commander in chief of the armed forces of the south of Russia and Yudenitch is commander in chief of the army of the northwest.

Officials here are not in a position to explain just how it has happened that the Bolshevik forces which seemed to have matters all their own way a few weeks ago are now on the verge of complete collapse. One cardinal mistake, according to military experts, was made when the Bolsheviks extended their lines to the east in Siberia. Kolchak's retreat to Omsk, prior to his advance toward Kurgan, may have been a piece of strategy to lead the enemy on. At any rate, the Bolsheviks began the moment he started on his forward drive.

Another factor which may have contributed to the weakness of the Bolsheviks is the terms of relative positions of the lines in the munitions plants and other producing centres refused to obey orders or deserted, with the result that the flow of supplies and ammunition fell far below expectation.

The remnant of Bolshevik military strength is now concentrated for a decisive struggle with Gen. Denikin's forces in the south, according to reports reaching the State Department from Stockholm. Denikin's penetration west toward Voronezh and the fall of Kurek are regarded as immediately threatening Moscow.

AUSTRIA RATIFIES TREATY OF PEACE

German-Party in Assembly Solidly Opposes It.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Austrian National Assembly today ratified the peace treaty of St. Germain.

The ratification was voted without debate. The German Party also opposed favorable action, that party being a unit in opposition.

Acceptance of the treaty was presaged by the attitude of the Austrian delegation at St. Germain, which, though protesting at the alleged harshness of some of the terms, refused to oppose the loss of the Austrian Tyrol, south of Brenner Pass, indicated that the Government of Austria would place itself in the hands of the peace conference and accept its fate.

The Pan-German party in its opposition to ratification was inspired by the action of the peace conference in prohibiting a union of the remnant of Austria with the German State, which is the aim of that party.

Rumania has not yet signed the treaty just ratified.

STATES ASK INDEPENDENCE.

Eight Send Petition to Peace Conference for Recognition.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Lettish Legation here announces that the representatives in Paris of Lithuania, Georgia, Kusan, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and the North Caucasus have petitioned the Supreme International Council as follows:

"First, to recognize each of the above mentioned republics as an independent State.

"Second, to begin immediately an examination of the territorial, financial, economic and other questions resulting from the fact of such recognition."

"Roosevelt as a Country Minister." A stirring story about the late President, which won the first prize in a contest. Read it in *The Sun*.

WARNS OF GERMAN MENACE IN POLAND

Pilsudski Says It Grows as Entente Influence Decreases.

POINTS LITHUANIA PERIL

Poles Have No Fear of Bolsheviks, Asserts Founder of Republic.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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WARSAW, Oct. 16.—In facing her present dangers, Poland's greatest asset is her president, Joseph Pilsudski, founder, organizer, and commander in chief of the army to which Poles owe their liberation from Germany's only army which has been constantly victorious against the Bolsheviks. All his life he has worked, plotted or fought for Polish independence. Gen. Pilsudski granted me an interview and gave his opinion as to the situation Poland will be placed in if the Entente ceases to take an active interest in Russia, and the Baltic States are compelled to make peace with Bolsheviks for lack of assistance. Said Gen. Pilsudski:

"At present the influence and prestige of the Entente Powers in the Baltic provinces is equally balanced by Germany's. German influence has been growing while the influence of the Entente has been diminishing. If the assistance of the Entente ceases, Germany will be left alone in this field."

No Fear of Bolsheviks.

Asked whether Poland would be able to fight the Bolsheviks without assistance, the President said he had no fear. Both in morale and training the Polish army was superior. From the military side they are strong enough. It was a question of supplies. They needed all the assistance that the Allies could give them.

Continuing the President said:

"The danger is Germany on our left flank in Lithuania. Germans are gambling for high stakes. Their object is to restore a monarchy in Germany. Von der Goltz is only a tool. Behind the movement is Ludendorff, a strong man with great ideas, who knows how to direct big enterprises.

"Monarchists know that for the present they cannot hope to act in Germany, for international conditions are not ripe. So they are using Russia as the medium through which to attempt to restore their power. Ostensibly the Germans occupy Courland to keep the Bolsheviks out; actually they are working with the Bolsheviks."

Conspiracy in Courland.

"They have sent them numbers of non-commissioned officers as instructors for the army. They have sent them numbers of Bolshevik agitators, others in Poland, Latvia and elsewhere. Their aim is to use Bolshevikism to weaken the countries which are bound to Germany. At the right moment they will offer themselves as allies to Yudenitch, Denikin and Kolchak, and then the influence which they have gained in the Red army will be their trump card."

"If Von der Goltz's army is compelled by the Entente to leave the Baltic provinces it will be an immense relief for the whole of eastern Europe."

The President said he had no fear of the Germans leaving Bolshevikism behind in their trail, as Bolshevikism was purely a Russian disease. Parts of Russia were not characteristically Russian, like Poland, Estonia, Ukraine and Cosack Siberia, were untainted. Concluding, the President said:

"If we were compelled to associate either with the Germans or Bolsheviks it would mean that our work would not be completed and Poland's civilizing mission would remain unfinished."

LENINE GREETES AFGHANS.

Barbarian Ambassador Asks Freedom From Imperialism.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Moscow wireless message says that an extraordinary Afghan embassy in Moscow was received by Lenin, who said:

"I am glad to see in the Red capital of the workers and peasants' government representatives of the friendly Afghan people, who have suffered from and are struggling against the imperialism of the world."

In reply the chief Afghan ambassador said: "I am glad to stretch out a friendly hand to you and hope that you will assist to free the entire East from European imperialism."

ARGENTINA STUDIES NOTE.

Is Agreeable to Joining Allies in Action Against Reds.

By the Associated Press.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 17.—At the Foreign Office the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed today that the Argentine Government is studying the possibility of participating in a joint action of the allied and neutral Governments against the Bolshevik activities in the Americas.

The spirit of the Government, it was stated, is entirely in accord with the purpose of the allied Governments, but it is necessary to study the note from Argentina in point of view to determine whether Argentina is permitted by its constitution to take the action requested.

GIRL REDS HELP KILL 23,632.

Bolshevik Executioners Laugh at Agencies of Riga Victims.

Stockholm, Oct. 17 (delayed).—Prof. Guido Schneider of Riga, in a lecture here, stated that the Bolsheviks shot 23,632 men, women and children in Riga.

The executioners, intoxicated and unable to aim straight, wounded their victims time and again, laughing at their agencies, which sometimes lasted a whole day and night, he said.

Girls, elegantly dressed, volunteered as executioners and, promenadeing up and down with rifles, fired at the prisoners.

THE NEW DAY

National Congress of the SALVATION ARMY

"A glance backward, and a long look forward."

SAT. EVE., OCT. 18th, 8 o'clock, Musical Festival at National Headquarters, 123 West 14th Street. Consolidated Bands. You are welcome.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19th, 11 A. M. DAY OF SALVATION, Lexington Theatre, 10th St. & Lexington Ave. Address by Commissioner Thos. Estill of Chicago.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., EVANGELINE BOOTH, Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, will deliver an address and present medals to war relief workers returned from overseas.

AT 7:45 O'CLOCK P. M., COMMANDER MISS BOOTH will preach.

The subject for her sermon will be "GOD IS LOVE."

The public is invited to be present on these occasions.

MUSIC BY THE NATIONAL STAFF BAND

FAVORS NEAR EAST MANDATES FOR U. S.

Morgenthau Approves 30 Year Term in Constantinople, Armenia and Anatolia.

BACK FROM LONG SURVEY

Former Envoy Suggests Big Loan for Development and Regeneration.

Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey and who seven months ago was sent abroad by this Government to investigate conditions in Poland and other of the countries which used to be part of Germany and Austria-Hungary, returned to this city yesterday with a proposal that the United States assume a mandate over part of the Near East for the next thirty years.

Mr. Morgenthau's notion is his own, and in outlining it yesterday he made it clear that he did not speak either with the authority of any one in Washington or at the suggestion of statesmen representing nations allied with this one in the war. He said that he had reached his conclusions only while on his way back to this country.

His idea is that the Near East, despite its natural resources, will never develop unless it can have a guarantee of peace for a term of years and an opportunity to establish itself industrially and economically. It would be impossible, he believes, for our country suspected in the past of having pretensions toward the East to offer its guardianship now; therefore the United States should do it.

Would Meet General Favar.

"The United States," he said, "should accept a mandate for Constantinople, Armenia and Anatolia. Great Britain, France, the Russian Empire and many of the foremost Turkish statesmen to have us do so. Some of the leading British statesmen are urging our acceptance of the mandate on our own terms and conditions. I am confident in the expected reasonable response of our demands."

"From my personal contact I am convinced of their sincerity in wishing to share with them the largely increased duties and responsibilities thrown upon the more powerful nations by the recent war. All the nations are equally interested in having Constantinople so governed that its problem shall be removed permanently from further consideration. They wish to see the opposition of regenerated Russia and the acceptance of a mandate by the United States would satisfy all."

"But America cannot accept a mandate that will not meet with general approval at home or when compels the United States to assume charge of a district desolated and isolated, to which she does not possess free and continuous access by land or sea. Only if we are given a chance to establish an active, vigorous policy of our own democracy that will spread its beneficent influence in every direction will the imagination and real interest of the Americans be aroused."

"Our people will expect Great Britain to welcome us in the Mediterranean and the Near East not as a rival or competitor, but as a partner, with all rights, privileges and responsibilities. I have thought deeply as to how Great Britain can demonstrate her willingness, and the willingness of the United States, to give us an equal control of the Straits of Gibraltar."

Favors Big Development Loan.

Mr. Morgenthau thinks that \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 should be loaned by the United States for the development he proposes. The money to be raised by selling bonds. He said he thought that with proper assistance Constantinople could be made the fourth metropolis of the world and that the commercial and industrial opportunities offered by a revived Turkey would attract thousands of enterprising young Americans.

"In any event," he said, "it is our duty and Great Britain should help reconstruct Europe and it seems to me that the regeneration of Turkey can best be started by engendering a wave of public enthusiasm in this country. I am trying to set that wave in motion."

In closing his talk Mr. Morgenthau insisted again that there was no official sanction behind anything he said, and that his idea of a renaissance Turkey was not included anywhere in the report of his visit abroad which he will make presently to Secretary Lansing.

AMATEURS TO AID FIGHT ON PHTHISIS

War Time Methods Are to Be Extended in Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At today's session of the Congress on Tuberculosis Prevention the discussion revolved around employment of voluntary aid for tuberculosis sufferers which proved so useful during the war. Sir Arthur Stansfeld, president of the Congress, said in this connection that the sympathetic amateur is likely in many cases to do more good than the best State official. It is a disease like this the human touch is much needed.

Lady Aberdeen suggested that the Red Cross institute a course of preliminary instruction to train women volunteers to aid in the work. Action was taken on this suggestion next week.

Dr. Wheeler Hart opposed the use of amateur help because of the infectious nature of tuberculosis. He stated that "too much dependence should not be placed on antitoxins."

"THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA."

Vienna Assembly Bill Provides for Such a Democracy.

BASEL, Oct. 17.—The Austrian Government, says a Vienna despatch, has introduced in the National Assembly a bill stipulating that the territory assigned Austria by the treaty of St. Germain shall be a democratic republic under the name of "The Republic of Austria."

Another provision in the bill abolishes the law of November, 1918, declaring Austria to be an organized part of the German Empire.

AN OCTOBER TREAT

Buckwheat cakes and sausage—the good old-fashioned kind! Don't you sometimes long for them these cool October days?

Well, you'll find them steaming on the griddle and sizzling in the pan at any CHILDS restaurant.

Made from the same choice ingredients that are used down on the farm, and blended by a formula that has made them famous all over the country.

With a cup of CHILDS delicious coffee—the end of a perfect meal.

Childs

VIENNA DISTRESSED BY FOOD SHORTAGE

Value of Kronen Now Only One American Cent.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Reports reaching the Peace Conference from Vienna indicate a distressing financial situation there. The consequent lack of food and fuel, which is threatening the existence of the Government, is causing much uneasiness in Paris.

One American dollar now brings 97 Austrian kronen in Vienna, which is a 40 per cent drop in exchange in thirty days, placing the value of the kronen, which normally is worth 20 American cents, at one cent. The equivalent of an American dollar in kronen is required to buy a single small loaf of bread in Vienna.

Bread is difficult to obtain, as all Austria is receiving only half enough food to provide the minimum ration of 200 grams daily per person. This quantity is gradually falling, as exchange is so much better on the currency of surrounding countries that they are buying up Balkan breadstuffs.

In the opinion of many members of the Peace Conference the Austrian Government cannot endure until another harvest unless the Entente makes loans and eases the disastrous exchange situation. Under present conditions, with the power of the kronen virtually paralyzed, the Entente must begin to begin forcible seizures so great disorders are feared by the Peace Conference, with a possible revival of Bolshevikism in central Europe.

BALANCE OF TRADE HITS FRANCE HARD

Adverse Current of \$35,000,000 a Month.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Statistics of the customs department, showing that the balance of trade is running against France at the rate of 173,000,000 francs (\$35,000,000) a month, threw light upon the depreciation of French exchange. Importations for the first eight months of the year total 18,500,000,000 francs, which is about 4,000,000,000 francs more than those of the same period of 1918, while exports amounted to only a little more than 4,000,000,000 francs, showing an increase of about 700,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of the year before.

Food products entered into the total importations to the amount of 5,000,000,000 francs; industrial supplies, 5,000,000,000 francs; and manufactured articles, 5,000,000,000 francs. The biggest single item of imports is wheat, amounting to 1,315,000,000 francs, as compared with 92,000,000 francs in 1918. Imports of sugar and coffee show an enormous increase over the normal. Cotton and woolen cloth enter into the total of industrial supplies to the extent of 740,000,000 francs of the increase.

These figures have made a great impression here and are being used to advocate a renewal of the campaign for vigorous restrictions in consumption and intensified efforts at production.

DR. BAUER QUILTS CABINET.

Opposition of Entente Assigned as Cause.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 15 (delayed).—Dr. Otto Bauer, Minister of Socialization, formally announced his resignation from the Government last night in an address at a meeting of the workers' council, attended by all Social Democratic leaders.

Dr. Bauer declared he was impelled to take this step because the Entente and other foreign Governments were opposed to him and his policies. He said he felt he would be of more value to his policies if he sat with the Opposition.

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Enduring wear, superb fit, unique styles—at a price within your means.

GEORGE BLAMES U. S. FOR TREATY DELAY

British Premier Says Pact With Turkey Awaits American Action.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In his speech at Sheffield last night, Prime Minister Lloyd George attributed the delay in the conclusion of the peace treaty with Turkey to the uncertainty as to the attitude of the United States. It was impossible, he said, to settle the destiny of Turkey before knowing whether the United States was going to share the burden of civilization outside of the United States.

During his references to Turkey Mr. Lloyd George turned to American Ambassador Davis, who was present, and said:

"I am glad that you are brought face to face with the American Ambassador. We are undertaking a great civilizing duty at great cost to our country. Providence has sent this mission to our race. We beg our kin and kin in America to join us in this task. Unless they do so I do not know what will happen to parts of the Turkish Empire."

The Prime Minister, in a further reference to Turkey, said:

"The people of Turkey have been living in the shadow of a great tyranny for centuries. They are appealing to America for help. I hope that the appeal will not be in vain. Such a remark might sound impertinent from a British Minister, but we are undertaking similar responsibilities ourselves and find that we are coming to the limit of our strength and that it is unwise for us to go farther."

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The possibility that Italy may be a candidate for the mandate over Turkey under the League of Nations is being considered in political and commercial circles here, particularly in view of the great efforts that the Italians are making to establish themselves in a banking and commercial way in Turkey.

Discussion of the subject is based largely upon the supposed suitability of the Italians to live in the Turkish climate and the need which Italians have for an outlet for their enterprises and for a "place in the sun."

ENVER PASHA FOUND HIDING IN CAUCASUS

Former Turk Leader Is Seeking to Regain Power.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader and the power behind the new Government being established in Asia Minor, whom the correspondent of the Associated Press in Constantinople described as "the most powerful man in the East," is believed to be hiding in the Caucasus.

Enver Pasha, the Young Turk leader who fled from Constantinople to escape arrest and prosecution upon the downfall of the Young Turk regime and whose whereabouts it had been impossible to learn since, has lately been seen at Karabagh and Baku, in the Caucasus. The latter leader avoided Americans who have visited the oil regions in the Caucasus.

The British, who have had forces at Baku for some time, were afraid, it was declared, to arrest him on the old charges of responsibility for the Armenian massacres during the war. Enver Pasha having declared that he would never be taken alive.

One reason for his activities in the new republic of Azerbaijan (northwestern Persia) and also among the Tartars, is that he is thereby making himself a political power who must be treated with, thereby insuring his own safety.

HUNGARY ROYALIST, ASSERTS PREMIER

People Desire Return of King, He Tells Deputies.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14 (delayed).—Stephan Friedrich, the Hungarian Premier, addressing a royalist deputation today, said he was personally convinced that a majority of the Hungarian people were royalist and wished their king back on the throne.

He added that the whole people, regardless of racial, class or religious differences, could be united under a monarchy.

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Men's Suits

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TO BE ABLE to walk into a clothing shop and walk out satisfied as to style, fabric, workmanship and price is the result of a service that never fails to appeal to busy business men who value time and appreciate an opportunity to select from a stock large enough to meet the demands of a discriminating public.

This service is not the result of a mere buy and sell plan.

It is the result of a service that is a studied standardization and of well-defined specifications that lift ready-to-wear clothing out of the ordinary sense of the term plus the ability to build clothing that fits properly with a degree of style merit that meets the fashion demands of the day.

Forehanded planning means buying fabrics months ahead of time. Prices have advanced a number of times since we arranged for our Fall and Winter clothing. Labor has advanced since we received our supply. That is why our prices today are less than we could buy at now and will remain so here for some time.

Ready for Service Suits

\$35, \$40 up to \$70

Exemplifies a new order of service apparel. A specific model and size for every build. A plan that insures a satisfactory fit.

Styles particularly adapted for young men, middle-aged and elderly men, as well as a distinctive style for men who never grow old. Fabrics in the newest shades and patterns, tailored with the same care that is bestowed upon custom-made clothing.

Fall and Winter Overcoats

\$35 to \$100

Imported and domestic materials. Town ulsters, great coats, "slip-on" models in a wide assortment of fabrics and patterns. Ready for immediate service.

There is a decided price advantage in selecting now.

Fourth Floor.

Men's Gun Metal and Black Kidskin Laced Shoes

Excellent leathers and good styles at less than today's wholesale cost

\$8.75

Fourth Floor.